Bio Wones .- "Our army swore terribly in Finnders," says Sterne. They swore, but it was only a bit of blustering. A good many pretenders at this day deal in hig words, because they have no other available capital. OREEN, No. 1 Aster Ficture, says little, but he makes the best fitting shirts in the Union, and sends them home punctually.

WET LINESS! WET LINESS, for less them half price, of emperir quality, and in every respect perfect. Hitchcock & Luzderatza, No. 37 Brondway, core of Leonardest, have just purchased another large lost of Wet Liness of every kind, which they can sell at the greatest bergains, including Lines Sheetings, Table Damaska Naphras Towels, Hannkerchieris, &c., &c. They have a lot of the celebrated Richardson's Lineng superb quality, at 25 cents a yard!

WET GOODS-IMMENSE BARGAISS.-THOMAS & JANES, No. 141 Springed, having bought from the ship Franklin and from the late fire in Pine-et a large lot of Lin-era, Damaska, Nagkins, Towels, &c., which are not at all damaged but not withstanding are soid at less than one half their value, which the following prices will show, consist-ing of Damaska, Napkins, Toweling, Sheetings and Shirt-ing of Damaska, Napkins at 11, worth 21: Toble Dam-ske at 21 and 246 per yard, worth 41 and 51: also, a splendid writch of Linen Damask, 16 quarters wide, very heavy, at 61, worth 71 large towers. asks at 2/ and 2/6 per yard, worth 4/ sad b); also, a splendia article of Linem Daunask, 10 quarters wide, very heavy, at 4/, worth 7/; large towels, /6, worth //; fine Pillow-case Linen, 2/ and 2/6 per yard, worth 4/ and 5/; sine Pillow-case large from at 3/, worth 5/ and 6/; fine Shintengs at /6, worth /9, wide English Long Cloto at /6, worth 1/; fine Pillow-case Muslin, /16, worth /15/ Linen Handkerdinds at /6, worth 1/. In addition, they have a large stock of slegant Silks, rich Shaws, and for liferable Dress Goods in every va-riety, at unusually low prices.

WINTER GLOVES .- Plush, Cloth, Cashmere, Doe-skin, Buck, Kid, &c., at rotail. Also, Under Germenta, of every size and quality in Silk. Merino, fine Wool, ac., &c. Wholesale or retail prices very low. Goods sent to a part of the city. In a Pranco & Son, No 61 Nassan-st.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and

CRISTADORO has successfully nec plished the great discovery of producing what may truly be termed Nature's Coloring Finid. His Liquid Hair Dye stands alone and unapproachable; its effect is immediate; the color imparts, whether black or brown, is natural said permanent; it emits no edor when applied, and leaves the scalp free from sain. Sold and applied (in private rooms) by Caistanous, No.6 Astor House, also for sale by the principal Druggisis.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the orld; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or oupec can surely be suited. His Huir Dye is applied, (a neg narantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-Copy the address—boware of imitations.

Ladies and Gentlemen suffering from any Nervous Debility or Affection, just stop into RUSHTON & CLARK's, Nos. 105 and 273 Broadway, or No. 10 Astor House, and obtain one bottle of WATT'S Nervous Antidots, it acts upon all discusse produced by any disorganization of the norvous system like puncte. It is warranted vegetable, and perfectly farmless.

NEW YORK CHYSTAL PALACE. - Notice is NEW-TORK CRISTAL PALACK.—NOTCO IN hereby given by the Association for the Existition of the Industry of All. Nations, to all parties in America desirous of contributing to the Industrial Exhibi-tion to be opened in the City of New-York, in May, 18%. All persons desirous of obtaining a place in the Building, crecked on Reservoir-sparse, in the City of New-York, by the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, are requested to send in their Applications for Space before the lat day of February, 1853; immediately after which date the Association will proceed to decide on Applications and allow Space.

after which date the Association will proceed to decide on Applications and allet Space.

Each Application must furnish the Exhibitor's name and address in full, and state whether he is Manufacturer, Propinger, or Agent. It must contain a concise description of the sticles offered for Exhibition, and a statement of the precise discussions of the Space responds if on Wall by Height and Longth; if on Floor or Counter, by Longth and Breatth.

Breadth.

Applications must be signed by the persons proposing to exhibit, and be addressed to the Subscriber, at the office of the Association, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.

The Association of the state of the same terms of this notice, and that its requirements will be carefully observed in making applications. By order,

W. Wiggeren, Societary.

No charge made to exhibitors for space allotted.

Jenuary 5, 1855.

R. B. Applications from parties in the State of Pennaylvania are to be made, directly, to A. B. MCALTINE, Esq.

Secretary of Local Committee, No. 125 Weinut-st., Philadelphia.

D. L. Ross & Co., Commission Mer-

Co. L. Ross & Co. Commission Merchants, San Francisco, California, Ross, Falcosen & Co., No. 164 Pearlet, New York.—The underzigned have entered into Copartnership, and well continue the Commission business in California, under the style and firm of D. L. Ross & Co., (as formerly.) San Francisco, and Ross, Falcosen & Co., New York.

John Falcosen, John Rancisco, Where for several years be him been doing a Commission business, and being conversent with the markets, will be happy to see and advise with shippers who may feel disposed to make consignments of marchandiae or vessels. Mr. Falcosen & will reside in New York, and give his personal altention to the interest of censigners, and conie. with them in relation thereto.

Ross, Falcosen & Co.,

No. 164 Pearl-st., between Wall and Pine-sts.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1853.

SEE THIRD PAGE.

Congress.-In Senate, the bill reported by the Territorial Committee, for a Railroad to the Pacific, was referred to a Select Committee of five, but this in no way affects Mr. Gwin's bill, which was further discussed.

In the House, the New-York Mint was the cause of another spicy discussion, and but little progress appears to have been made with it. The French Spoliation bill came upon the tapis but apparently with very little ad an-

LEGISLATURE. - The assembled wisdom of the State had an opportunity yesterday, in the Senate, of showing its power of Constitutional argument, in a discussion of special act of incorporation, caused by the bill to Incorporate the Ladies' Depository of this City-and made the most of the chance. The Railway Consolidstion bill was also largely debated.

In the House the Canal Enlargement was the

The summing up in the Reindeer Trial took place yesterday, and this morning the Judge will give his charge.

Dr. McVickar last night, delivered an inaugural address before the members of the Hahnemann Academy of this City. There is to be a regular Course before this institution.

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM delivered a lecture before the Historical Society last night upon the Revolutionary History of North Carolina. There was a very large audience.

Prof. SILLIMAN lectured before the Brooklyn Institute, speaking of his travels in Central and Southern Europe.

The Temperance Alliance continued its sessions at Albany yesterday, and various meetings were held during the day and evening. which were addressed by powerful and distinguished speakers. It is devontly to be hoped that a moral influence may have been exerted which shall hereafter be felt throughout the

The telegraph brings a rumor that Billy Bowlegs has been deposed by his tribe for consenting to removal.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives voted at length yesterday to meet the Senate in Grand Committee, to elect a United States Senator, but the Senate had previously

IP We learn that a variety of what are called spiritual manifestations took place at the house of the Postmaster-General in Washington the other evening, in the presence of Hon. John Bell, Gov. Davis, Professor Henry and other gentlemen. Tables moved without apparent agency, danced to the tune of Yankse Doodle, and otherwise gave evidence of being possessed by some extraordinary influence. We do not understand that any professed ghost seer or medium was present. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

We have for some time intended to speak of the Report of BENJ. P. JOHNSON, Agent of our State in attendance on the 'World's Pair' at London: but the fact that we had first to give the Report a careful reading, and next to find time for its discussion, has delayed this notice some weeks. But the interest of the subject is not evanescent, and the fact that our own Exhibition is approaching tends rather to

Mr. Johnson is widely known as the Secretatary of our State Agricultural Society, and was selected for State Agent at London for the singular reason that he was preëminently qualified for the station. Neither politics nor personal influence gave him the position. He was in London when the Exhibition opened, and remained there to the close, carefully guarding the interests of Exhibitors from our State, and gathering such facts as could be made useful to our citizens at home. And his Report to Gov. Hunt embodies more practical and valuable information, especially for farmers, than any other account of the Exhibition which has come under our notice. The various trials of Agricultural Implements at the Fair are narrated with lucid simplicity and transparent candor, and no American farmer can read the Report without being sensibly the wiser for it. While it does full and hearty justice to the value of the American inventions exhibited at the Fair, and claims for our farming implements (Plows especially) the great merit of superior cheapness, simplicity and lightness when compared with those of England, (which in the average are far in advance of those of any other European country,) it shows our farmers that the English have a considerable number of implements which we lack, and which could be introduced here with very great advantage, especially on large and level farms. Among these, he gives engravings and notices of Garrett's Patent Horse-Hoe, Uley Scarifier, Suffolk Drill, a Hay-Making Machine, Croskill's Improved Norwegian Harrow, Croskill's Prize Roller, (price \$70.) Busby's Cart, and Forcler's Improved Draining Ploto. The last is a recent invention of very remarkable qualities, and as our farmers are beginning to understand that their lands may very generally be doubled in value by adequate drainage, we give Mr. Johnson's account of it :

give Mr. Johnson's account of it:

"Fowler's Improved Draining Plow was shown, and one was also exhibited in operation a few miles from the Exhibition. It is stated to execute any drainage above four feet deep at less than half the cost of the present systems, and without disturbing the surface soil. In commencing the work, the plow is taken to one end of the field, and to the other the capetan, off the drum of which is run a wire rope attached to the plow. The plug and coulter are then dropped into a hole prepared for them, and the drain pipes are threaded upon a rope stached to the back of the plug; when the horses attached to the levers of the capetan, by walking around, wind the wire rope on the drum and pull the pipe farward with the drain pipes, which are thus held, when the soil is suitable, free from stone, more accurately than by hand. It has been in operation for a few years, and the improvements which have been made, as exhibited in the one on trial, seemed to promise its practical adaptation for that country. It is thus referred to in the report in this class: "But for the American respers, Mr. Fowler's draining plow would have formed the most remarkable feature in the Agricultural Department of the X-hibition. Wenderful as it is to see the standing wheat shorn levelly low by a pair of horses walking along its edge, it is hardly, it at all, less wonder it, nor did it excles, it is not all it as ite icss interest or surprise, among the crowd of spec-stors, when the trial was made at this place, to see two horses at work by the side of a field, on a capetan, which, by an invisible wire rope, draws toward itself a low frame-work, leaving but the trace of a narrow sit on the surface. If you pass, however, to the other side of the field, which the frame-work has quitted, you perceive that it has been dragging after it a string of pipes, which, still following the plow's snout, that burrows all the while four feet below ground, twist itself like a gigantic red worm into the earth, so that, in a few unimites, when the frame-work has reached the capetan, the string is withdrawn from the necklace, and you are assured that a drain has thus been invisibly formed under your feet."

The Jury decided as follows: forese at work by the side of a field, on a capetan, which, The Jury decided as follows:

The Jury decided as follows:

"The implement went through the trial very well, laying in the tikes with great apparent ease, worked by two
horses, with a capatan which was family and easily fixed
into the ground, and afforded a firm traction to the plow
by means of a wire rope and pulley. Progress has been
made, since the implement was exhibited as Excer, in

Will our farmers just think of this machine It may require improvements, but for our illimitable prairie, hay and meadow lands, in view of our inexperience in ditching and the heavy cost of labor, it must be worth more to this country than any dozen gold mines.

Mr. Johnson regards our implements as superior to the English in the main-that is, we attain the same results that they do at less expense-not only in Plows and Reaping Machines, but in Threshing Machines, Fanning and Smut Mills, light Steam-Engines (Hoard & Bradford's, Watertown, N.Y.) Portable Grist-Mills, Horse-Powers, Sythes, Axes, Hayforks, &c. The points of Buglish superiority over our implements have already been noted. It is odd that we should be behind them in the Horse-Roe, considering how much more use we should naturally make of this implement than they do. Let us buy a few at once, and see how much we can improve apon them. It is not singular that we are far behind in Drills, seeing that the advantages of drilling are scarcely yet comprehended by our best farmers. Yet those who understand the subject know that at least one-third of the seed may be saved and a tenth added to the crop by drilling, as contrasted with the old, slovenly proce m of sowing by hand. The annual saving by the general adoption of drilling in this country would be equal in value to all the gold we receive from

- Mr. Johnson took to England specimens of a deposit of Phosphate of Lime-apparently a true vein, from two to eight feet wide-found on the bank of Lake Champlain, Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y. He presented a sample to the Royal Agricultural Society, by which it was immediately referred to its chemist, Prof. Way, who analyzed it and reported that it contained 30 per cent. of Phosphoric Acid, 40 per cent. of Lime, combined with Peroxide of Iron, Sand; Magnesia, and a little Potash, Soda, &c. Prof. W. estimated the value of the American Phosphate as about equal to that of its British counterpart. Soon after Mr. J.'s return to this country, he received a letter from a leading British house engaged in preparing artificial manures, stating that, should the Crown Point Mine prove equal to the sample exhibited, (as it will,) he was prepared to make an offer for the entire product. Thus, while not one-tenth of our own farmers residing within a hundred miles of Crown Point know or care for the existence of any such mine, and hardly know what Phosphate means,

entire deposit, to fertilize their fields 3,000

- We tried earnestly, while in England and upon our return, to arouse attention to the utility of Hollow Baicks but with very poor success. We do not know that the first thousand of such Brick have yet been offered for sale in our City. And yet we have an unshaken conviction that our country might save at least One Million Dollars per annum by the use of such Brick. We copy a part of Mr. Johnson's observations on these Brick, as fol-

There were several models for making houses fire-"There were several models for making houses fireproof, but the most important improvement in this respect was the plan of building with Hollow Bricks.
There were exhibitions of these brick in both the English and Fronch Departments. Opposite the Crystal
Palace a block of model houses was erected by Prince
Albert, a contribution to the Exhibition. The peculiarties of the building, which was designed for four families, were the exclusive use of hollow bricks for the
walls and partitions and the entire absence of timber in
the floors and roof, which were formed with flat srches
of bollow brick work, which was secured by wroughtiron rods connected with cast iron springers resting ou
the external walls and binding the whole structure toexternal walls and binding the whole structu

e external walls and unding the whole structure lo-ther. The building is thus rendered fire pract and ach more durable than if built in the ordinary manner. "The most important advantages derived from the use hollow bricks are dryness and warmth, as well as onemy of construction. The evils resulting from the scription of moisture by common bricks and other por-a materials are obviated, and the battening of the

econing of construction. These eris resulting from the sebscription of moissure by common bricks and other porcus materials are obviated, and the battening of the walls is unnecessary. Hollow brick may be made with say good tile massline, in the same manner as ordinary draining pipes, and at about the same cost in proportion to the clay used. They are more compressed, require less drying, and with much less find are better turned than ordinary bricks, even when waste heat, or that in the upper part of the kiln only is used.

"The saving in brickwork effected by the use of the patent bricks, when made at a fair price, will be from wenty-five to thirty per cent, on their cost, with a reduction of twenty-dive per cent, on their cost, with a reduction of twenty-dive per cent, on their cost, with a reduction of twenty-dive per cent, on their cost, with a reduction of twenty-dive per cent, on their cost, with a reduction of twenty-dive per cent, on their cost, with a reduction of twenty-dive per cent, on their cost, with a reduction of twenty-dive per cent, on their cost, with a reduction of twenty-dive per cent, on their cost, with a reduction of twenty-divergence of drying is much more rapid than in common brickwork, and the smoothness of the internal surface of walls built with the patent bonded brick renders plastering, in many instances, quite unnecessary, whereby a further saving is effected, not only in the first cost, but also in the subsequent maintenance. If glazed on the outer face, as may be done with many clays, a superior finished surface is obtainable without plaster."

— We would gladly quote from Mr. John-

- We would gladly quote from Mr. Johnson's observations on Flax and Flax Machinery, India Rubber Fabrics, Reaping Machines, &c., but this article is already too long. If our farmers will obtain the Report and devote two or three evenings to its careful perusal and discussion, we think they will thus make an admirable use of their time, and be better qualified by it for the labors and responsibilities of the active season before them.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

We should think the Manifest Destiny statesmen would get tired of hearing themselves talk. This playing of the magpie is tiresome. If they would vary the tune, or enliven their discourse by something new, it would be more endurable. If they would favor us with the eighth part of a new idea, or refresh us with a speculation that has not been worn utterly threadbare, we would rejoice and take courage. But this eternal iteration and refteration of the same old song sets one's teeth on edge. We had as lief listen to the filing of a mill-saw. When are we to have relief! Will not the Manifest Destiny statesmen die to oblige us? In the ordinary course of nature it will be long before we shall get rid of the existing crop. Unless we can have the aid of the cholera or some other agent of translation, our case is forlorn and well nigh desperate. They stand round about us with grave and sage looks-the solemn procession confronts us at every turn; as we prolong our gaze they look more lugubrious and dismal than the chaps that froze Tam O'Shanter's soul in that memorable visit of his to Alloway's Kirk, some years ago. They grow to be grim spectres, with skinny, witch-like fingers, bare arms, ragged vestments-carrying lurid torches -and whips of scorpions, with a flaunting motto "havoe, and spoil, and ruin are my gains." Their turgid nostrils breathe, and look again, and find they have come like shadows, and so depart. They have all dissolved into this air. The Manifest Destiny men have become more wreaths of smoke to the imagination. And so they are in fact.

One of these gentlemen spoke in the Senate on Tuesday. It was Gen. Lewis Cass. He canted, descanted and incanted, and his cantations brought up the same old figures. We had the same spectre of "inevitable war" that the old gentleman used to frighten the women with during the Oregon controversy. But then the General was younger and the inevitable" of that day had a more distinct outline and were a fiercer aspect than now. The General shook in his shoes and was then plainly in earnest as he declaimed upon " Inevitable War with England" as the sure result of the Oregon boundary question. Now he is less in earnest. He is simply clinging to the skirts of an idea that once possessed him thoroughly. He is making feeble and awkward efforts to replace a mutilated bugaboo that he originally put up, but which fell from its pole long ago. The old gentleman may burst his inexpressibles in the effort to get it into a conspicuous position again, but he is doomed to

We do not wish to intimate anything to Mr. Cass's discredit. He is an old man. His career is about run. But a short time will clapse before he must sing his sume dimittis. We cannot impute to him unworthy motives. He professes to be a Christian. We think he is, with qualifications. But he made a silly fillibustiering speech on Tuesday. It was without merit or force in idea or expression, It was a poor re-hash of old means without pepper or salt. He made it we have no doubt at Mr. Soulé's instigation. The Frenchman wanted a sort of snow plough to clear his way and so he put forward the old gentleman. Mr. Cass was always dull and heavy. He is now logy and flatulent. So have we seen old horses pushed on to the course and driven past their powers. Whip and spur made them save their distance, but with what heavings and noises

would they go over the track ! We cannot think of soberly criticising in detail this effort of the venerable General. It is part of himself. It is one chip out of the log. The General is old-so is the speech. The General is spongy, so is the speech. The General is tremulous and fussy-so is the speech. He is full of doubts and fears-so is the speech. He is possessed by vague apprehension of wars and rumors of wars-so is the speech. He is all "mops and brooms" on England, and

gather round his mental vision as the night of his life approaches, and his thoughts become muddy. So is his speech. The General is feeble and tottering. So is his speech. Why, what statesman not in his dotage would think of inferring the intentions of the French Government from a fugitive publication in a newspaper, containing the extravagant vagaries of a moon-struck speculator like Monsieur Dapasquier du Dommartin! Or to infer the policy of the English Government from a dashing magazine article of some hare-brained aspirant for notoriety? Yet upon no better or more solid ground than this, does Gen. Cass gravely affirm the policy of both these Goveraments in respect of their future action upon this continent, and call upon Congress for a vote of defiance!

It is said that old men are good counselors. But not quaking men. Mr. Cass is a qualing man. He always was. He could always see what was not to be seen. He does now. He said in 1848 and '9 that " war is inevitable." But it did not come. He sees now that England and France are conspiring to arrest the growth and progress of this mighty and rapidly growing Republic: and that unless we forthwith order them off the continent, nobody can tell what mischief may happen. Mr. Cass was frightened, before, at nothing. He is alarmed now at less than nothing. Mr, Cass has had his day. Let him retire. We shall be rid of at least one of the Manifest Destiny statesmen, a leading characteristic of all of whom is that they love to dwell upon the vague and uncertain things of the future, rather than devote themselves to the discharge of the vital, practical duties of to-day.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Mr. Corwin's Report shows that on the first of July last there was in the Treasury an unappropriated surplus of eight millions and a half, and estimates that on the first of next July the surplus will exceed five millions, after paying off above seven millions of the public debt. The revenue for the year ending July 1, 1854, is estimated at \$51,200,000, forty-niae millions of which is anticipated from customs, while the expenditures of that year will also be five millions less than that sum.

The public debt has been reduced \$2.428,-703 13, and it is recommended that the Department have larger powers in respect to its farther redemption, by buying it up before it falls due, at its current market value, above

The receipts from Customs have fallen below the estimate for the year \$1,678,241 30. This fluctuation is owing to the falling off in the amount of merchandise imported for Cali-

Upon the influence of our present commercial legislation upon the condition and prosperity of the country, Mr. Corwin speaks succinetly, but with great point. The fluctuations in the iron trade, the destruction of our own iron masters by foreign competition and the consequent rise in price, furnish an argument which ought to open the eyes of the country to the ruinous folly of British free trade. The true relations of the foreign and the home trade are also exposed with masterly effect. It is shown, for instance. that the former is but trifling compared with the latter; that the State of Massachusetts alone produces in manufactures a greater value annually than all of our agricultural products sent to foreign countries. Probably teo, the same small state consumes more of the products of the Western and Middle States than are sent abroad. The annual production of the country, agricultural, mineral and manufactured, is three thousand millions, while the additional labor employed in transporting and exchanging that part of it consumed at home largely increases its original value; on the other hand, the entire export to foreign countries is only one hundred and forty millions. And yet the foreign trade is regarded the more important of the two! In the famine year of 1847, the export of breadstuffs was so large it was difficult to find shipping for it; and yet we then sent abroad but three per cent. of the maize and ten per cent, of the wheat produced in the country. And at present we do not send half of that amount. How insignificant, then, is the foreign trade, compared with that carried on among ourselves! From all these considerations Mr. Corwin renews the declaration of his preference for a tariff with fixed and reliable, rather than with sliding rates of duty.

During the year ending June 30, 1852, we imported of foreign merchandise \$207,109,738 And exp'd of domestic merch'ize. 154,930,447 And of foreign..... 12,037,043

Making in all......\$166,967,490 At the same time we exported of specie over and above the import of the same, \$37,170,591. This makes our total export about three millions less than the imports, for which amount we have gone in debt, of course. But as we have had to pay a very heavy interest on debts previously contracted abroad, it is evident that this difference between exports and imports is far from representing the real amount this year added to our foreign lia-

The expert of tobacco has increased about three-quarters of a million ; of rice, one quarter : of breadstuffs and provisions, four millions. The export of domestic merchandise has fallen off nearly twenty-four millions and a half, and of specie has increased thirteen millions and a quarter.

The Mint at Philadelphia has coined during the year fifty-one and a half millions of gold. \$847,300 of silver, and \$51,620 94 of copper. The Branch Mists have coined about \$4,700 .-

A new issue of silver coin reduced in value to correspond with the reduced value of gold is recommended.

It is also recommended to issue certificates to those who deposit bullion at the mint for coinage, which certificates shall be received for all dues to the United States. This being done, the present bullion fund, kept to pay such depositors, could be dispensed with, and applied to the payment of the public debt. France, and Manifest Destiny, and "inevitable | These certificates would also afford a conthe British farmers have probably secured the war." So is the speech. Clouds and darkness | venient mode of transferring the public

money from place to place without the expense and risk of sending specie, as at present. They should be redeemable at the mint at any time after twenty days from the assay of the bullion. To avoid interference with the exchanges of the country, and consequent inconvenience, to the Department they should only be received for public dues in the vicinity of their place of issue; as those issued at San Francisco on the Pacific Coast : those issued at New-Orleans at the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, &c. If, however, the present system is continued and the bullion fund maintained, it will be impossible to reduce the balance in the Treasury below twelve millions, as it takes five millions to carry on the independent treasury.

The Coast Survey both on the Eastern and Western shores of the Republic is reported to be going forward satisfactorily.

Mr. Corwin advises that the Government build no more marine hospitals, but instead, make arrangement with local hospitals for the care of sick and disabled seamen.

-Such are the leading points and recommendations of this important document. In point of style it is admirable, lucid, businesslike, cogent and comprehensive. It is honorable to the distinguished statesman from whom it emanates.

HOW TO SAVE THE WHIG PARTY.

The Boston Courier is anxious that a sound man should be chosen to the Senate from Massachusetts, as the only means of saving the Whig Party. It says:

"The Whigs of Massachusetts have a character to preserve in the Union,—and whatever scheming and bargaining Democrats, rabid Abolitionists, or Abolitionists who wear Whig masks, may say to the contrarythe Whigs must select a candidate for Senator who is sound to the core upon national questions, or the party will drop to pieces like an unhooped bucket in the

We recollect when the great leader of the Massachusetts Whigs turned his coat and came out sound to the core on national questions. Then the party preserved its character by rebellion, and the consequence was the election of a Democratic Governor and a Free Soil Senator. It seems however that the stupid Old Fogies are unwilling to learn any thing. Sound on na-tional questions! Fudge.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF SACHEMS-Recognition of the Delawar Committee.-Tammany Hall was crowded last evening with Democrats from the various Wards to learn the action of the Council of Sachems on the contested seats and the two Democratic General Committees which had been organized at Tammany within a few days.

The Sachems also met in the Coal Hole, in the Basement, for the examination of credentials, &c. Eleven of the thirteen were present. Several members of the Society were also present who are not permitted to vote or speak, among whom were Aldermen Barr, John Wheeler, (M. C..) Edward C. West, Ulysses D. French, Cornelius S. Bogardus, (Hard Shells,) Maj. James Connor. (Ex-Sachem.) and other, Soft Shell. Sachem, Delavan was present too.

Sechem Fowler offered the following resolution. which was adopted :

Resolved. That the members for 1833 who hold the certificates of the Inspectors of the Primsry Elections of the different Wards, or of the majority of them, and which is spectors acted under and according to the call of the Committee of 1822, are authorized to act as the General Committee for 1863, for purposes of organization and all other purposes connected with the discipline of the Demogratic party, are requested to meet at Tamanany Hall, Friday evening, the 21st.

Arts.—Sachenus George S. Meneyen (Earther Committee)

rty, are requested to meet at Tammany Hall, Friday eventhe 21st.

Ayrs.—Sachems George S. Mc merve, (Father of the
nunch,) Seventh Ward; Andrew H. Mickle, First Ward;
alree-Froment, Seventeenth Ward; Jacob M. Vreeland,
hirrscenth Ward; William J. Brown, Eighth Ward; John
unham, Eighth Ward; Charles A. Denike, Brooklya;
house Dunlap, Seventh Ward; and Sannel Allen, Eigheach Ward—15.

NAV.—Sachems Eight F. Purdy, Tenth Ward, and
sephen H. Feeks, Thirtsenth Ward—2.

By the same vote, 10 to 1 it was

Kandrod, That those members who wars so anthorized to
set and set, are the members from the Eirst, Second,
hind; Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirtsenth, Sixenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twoneth Wards who hold the certificates of such Inspectors, or
e majority of them.

It was further resolved by the same vote

lessified. That the Committee so constituted by the Hall to the exclusion of all other polnees whatwoever. A protest was entered to these proceedings by Aid.

J. Barr, of the Sixth Ward, (not a member of the Council, but purporting to act as temporary Chairman of another Committee than above designated.) was pre-

ted and read and ordered on file. The question has thus been finally determined, and the Delavan Committee recognized by the Sachems as the regular "Democratic Republican General Committee for 1853." The Hard Shell outsiders who were cokers on at these proceedings expressed their indicnation in curses lond and deep upon the Fathers of their party. Mesers. Wheeler and Bogardus were conspic ious in these demonstrations. Sachem Dunlap and others objected to these interruptions. It appears that tembers of the Temmany Society are allowed to be present but not to have any voice at meetings, and this iolation of the rules of the Society displeased the Soft Shell Sachens, who would not submit to it ome of the leaders of the party were present in the bar room and in the Coal Hole, endeavoring to explain the origin of the terms "Hard Shell" and " Soft hell" by circulating hard and soft shell almonds. Others had black and white walnuts and bickory nuts. The Hard Shells were mostly engaged in employing these symbols and in giving definitions for the beneat of their triumphent Soft Shell friends. But this was not the only amusement to be found in the bar rooms of Tammany and Sechem Dunlay's Pewter Mug. Whenever members of the rival factions met exhibiions of pest bolting were given and farther bolting threstened, as the result of the recent Democratic Pri maries. But on the whole things passed off very coolly at Tammany and the Pewter Mug. The Hard Shell contestants made a hasty exit from Tammany when the action of the Sachema (the proprietors of Tammany) night for the consideration of the claims of the contestants who may present themselves from the Pifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards, and we suppose will then organize.

TEXNESSEE .- Col. Meredith P. Gentry declines a reflection to Congress in a letter midressed to James H. Wilson

Municipal Elections.

MIDDLETOWN, CONE.-The City election, on Monday, resulted in the choice of all the Whig candidates. A tax of 25 cents on the dollar was laid.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA .- Mayor, Dr. S. G. White, and six Aldermen.

Singular Fact.—It is a very remarkable fact that in the history of the United States, that none of the great names among the American elected Presidents, had children, No one who was ever reelected has had a con. Washington had no children; he was not reelected, Jefferson had no children; he was reflected and held office eight years. Madison had no children; held the presidency eight years. Monroe had no son; held office eight years. Monroe had no son; he was not reflected. Jackson hed no children; he was reelected. Van Beren had children; not reelected. Harrison diel, Political had no children; revened the president elected President after Taylor—President Pierce, made so by the recent accident at Andover.

[Ecxhange paper.]

So it seems John Adams is to be excluded from the SINGULAR FACT.-It is a very remarkable fact

So it seems John Adams is to be excluded from the ist of great names among the American elected Presidents, by the writer of the above. Well, we do not envy him for his knowledge of the history of the nerican Revolution.

As to Jefferson, we find the following sentence in a biography of him :- "His wife died in 1782, leaving three daughters, one of whom died young, one married John W. Eppez, the other Thomas M. Randolph, afterward Goycemor of Virginia."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Thisproph Office, corner of Hanceer and Boson of Confirmations by the Senate - The Badge

Business Arrivals. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 183 Mr. Badger's nomination was debated to day

Executive Session, and his fate will be settled Monday next. Ephraim K. Miller, son of the late General Mills was nominated to-day for Collector at Salem, Mass, w flice held by his father for many years. Dr. Thomas M. Foote was confirmed to-day as Charge to Visana

vice Mr. McCurdy recalled at his own request. Them Treneau was also confirmed as Consul at Valencia.

The Senate also confirmed the promotions of Craner, Foot, and several other Lieutenants, to be commande Senators Dawson and Fitzpatrick both reached

Washington to-day in the same train, each thinking to head off the other. The Secret Session was dissolved in order to swear in Fitzpatrick, and while the other was administering Dawson slipped into his seat. This loaves Badger in precisely the same position as before A spicy seene occurred to day between Clark, of 2

and Weller. Badger is on the anxious seat and is ecoming very modest, being very little in the Scate. That body is nearly badgered to death. Among the arrivals to day are Hon. J. S. NeDonald Speaker of the Canadian Parliament, Hon. George And

mus, Hon. George Bancroft, and J. C. B. Davis, be-Secretary of Legation at London. Hon. C. J. McCurdy, late Charge to Vienna, was a

the floor of the Senate to day.

Louisiana Senators—The Cabinet, &c. Washington, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1839

The seat of Mr. Benjamin, U. S. Senator from Louisians, elected by the Whigs in place of Downs, may be contested. The new Constitution of that State requires all officers to be elected under The present Legislature, being largely Loco-Foot may elect two of their own stripe to the U. S. Sense and that body will have the question to decide between the present incomberts and the new once, if elected Mr. Benjamin was born on the island of St. Thomas and is charged with not having been naturalized. The raises a very curious question

Truman Smith made a very able and im pressive speech upon the Pacific Railroad to-day.

A late letter from Concord, from a high source, state that nothing has yet been done in relation to the new Cabinet. Clemens will vote for Badger, together with Rusk, Sebastian, Stockton and Walker. Gen. Cass is very sore at not having been consulted about the new Cabinet by Pierce's forerunners-Atherton, Sidney Webster, Woodbury and Lally. He is trying to the barrass Pierce's foreign relations. Clemens is dista-clined to enter the new Cabinet. He could if he would and in a certain contingency may be induced to be cept. Pierce himself still wants Dix-the fire cater being now secured. Madame Bodisco will visit & Petersburg in the Spring taking with her two some who will occupy positions under the Imperial Government. Bodisco with the other children will remain

From Washington.

Washington.
Washington. Thursday, Jaa. 20, 1831.
The Senate devoted another hour to-day in secret session, to the nomination of Mr. Badger.
Mr. Fitzpatrick, the newly-elected Senater from Alabama, arrived in the Southern bost this afternoon, and was immediately sont for. He reached the Senate while the Badger case was up—was sworn in and took his seet; but as Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, arrived with him, it did not change the state of the voto, acd the nomination was laid over.

on was laid over. Washington Irving was in the Senate Cham-ber to-day, and attracted the marked attention of Sen

The House got up the business on the Speaker's table for the first time to-day, and a strong effort we made to reach the Freuch Spoilation bill, but the Speat-er's decision that under the rates it belongs to the nink clause of business, which was leustained by the Hous-indicates that the bill will not be reached this session.

The Houston Investigation Committee are rection of the Capitol Extension. Rather starils

disclosures are anticipated.

Joseph R. Pomeroy, late Third Assistant Engineer in the Navy, died at the Navy Yard on Tuesday.

Pligrims at the Political Mecca. Concond, Thursday, Jan. 20-P. M. Lieutenant-Governor Sandford E. Church S. C. W. Wright, Peter Cagger, and Benjamin Welsh, Jr., arrived from Albany this afternoon, and dined at the Eagle Hotel. The following arrived yesterday: From New-York City—J. E. Newton, J. H. Hart, T. H. Hart, and John V. L. Pruyn; from Cleveland, Ohio—General Wilson and J. W. Fitch; Judge Beardslee, of Utica; and Peerson, of Troy. Peter is on hand before the cock crows.

The cars are just in, but the Dickinson Co ittee has not come. It was switched off in Boston robably that city is getting to be a sort of Gretna Green General Pierce is at home.

The weather is very moderate, considering

Rhode Island U. S. Senator.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1851 The House of Representatives, after a sever struggle, voted to unite with the Senate to join in Grad Committee to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, to cleet a U.S. Senator. The Senate, however, had adjourned before the vote passed the House.

New-York State Temperance Alliance.

This Society convened at the State-st. Bap t Church, this morning, at 10 o'clock. In calling the meeting to order the President, R. N evens, Esq., of New-York, said:

Havens, Esq. of New York, said:

The appearance of our meeting as contrasted with the crowds which have assembled in this city for the last two days, might indicate to a stranger a want of interest or sympathy among Temperance men with the Alliance movement. But it should be borne in mind that the Alliance is but a delegated body, looking for its efficiency act to the numbers of individuals assembled as its meetings, but at the members of associations, represented on its pletform.

a platform.

At the time of its organization, the friends of the cause

at the time of its organization, the friends of the cause telt the want of some continon head—some point to which all could look for the lead to our movement, and the origination of measures. For evident reasons, the various orders of temperance—such as the Sons, Rochabites, &c.—had not assumed this position; and the State Society did not seem calculated, from the nature of its organization; to occupy it. Some common ground we needed—some plan of fusing into one these several smeats. For this, the Alliance scheme was devised. The result of our labors for the year is not such as would have desired. The President elected last James? (Hon. Bredford R. Wood, of Albany,) had been compelled, from imperative personal circumstances, to deline the appointment then tendered him by reclamition; and it was not until July that the responsibility is the post were devolved upon myself, nor until about the eigening of September that we accured such against we were content to intrust with our work.

Since that time, and especially just previous to the election, we had esclutously endeavored to bring the form of the State. To reach them in so brief a space time was impossible. But the work has been comments.

election, we had seculously endeavored to bring inarmonicos ection the temperance men of certain petions of the little. To reach them in so brief a space of
time was impossible. But the work has been commode: nor will it be stayed until the Empire State shi
have enected laws putting an end to the destructive to
permicious traine in intonicating drinks.

What we now chiefly need for success is political widom. We are politicians; not in the mean, contracted,
partizan sense of the term, as used in the ordinary contests for place and plunder; but in the higher, the sobler, the only true sense, of seeking, through the michinery of government, the emertment of laws in the
highest degree wise and beneficial. We are politicians;
not in the grog-shop siang, but according to the legimete use at the word—and if it be necessary to make
our position rightly appreciated, that we pull Webser,

highest degree wise and benedicial. We are politicians not in the grog-shop slang, but according to the legitimate use at the word—and if it be necessary to make our position rightly appreciated, that we pull Webster's Dictionery out of the gatter, as well as the poor drinkard, why, be it so—we will turn philologists.

In the prosecution of our work, therefore, let us not deregate from our own self-raspect and dignity by repudisting or describing our true character. Let us be, and claim to be, politicians in the honest sense of the word; let us manage our work with political wideon, learning, if need be, from such as are said to be weer in their generation than the children of light, and we cannot fail of a glorious triumph.

The Counties were called in order for Delegates, and

their generation than the children of light, and we cannot fail of a glorious triampin.

The Counties were called in order for Delegates, and it was found that a large number of Counties were entered to the second that a large number of Counties were entered to the country of the City one set of Delegates having been sponted by the New York City Alliance, and another yone of the Vice-Presidents of the State Alliance, Mr. Western. An animated discussion arose as to who were entitled to the seats as Delegates. It seems that by the Constitution of the State Alliance, the Vice-Presidents of that institution of the State Alliance, the Vice-Presidents of that institution of the State Alliance, the Vice-Presidents of that institution are empowered to appoint Delegates for Counties where County Alliances fail to do so, and in Counties where there are no Alliances. In this case the City Alliance had appointed Delegates, but had never schnowledged itself an auxiliary or subordinate to the State Alliance—a condition, in compliance with which alone Delegates are received by the State Alliance. To question was finally decided by a large majority in two of the Delegates suppointed by Mr. Western.

Mr. Charles Pather, General Agent and Corresponding